

# *South Carolina Commission On Higher Education*

...Promoting quality and efficiency in higher education through advocacy and accountability.



Aerial view of Coastal Carolina University  
Conway, SC

## FACILITIES STATISTICAL ABSTRACT SOUTH CAROLINA PUBLIC COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Second Edition  
June 2001

## FOREWORD

The Commission on Higher Education is pleased to publish the second edition of the Higher Education Facilities Statistical Abstract. This report represents the second in an annual series of reports on the status of physical facilities at South Carolina public colleges and universities.

The physical facilities of an educational institution affect all segments of the institution and must provide a level of service necessary to support the institution's objectives in fulfilling its mission. The degree to which each institution's facilities fulfill any or all of the functions necessary to its mission depends in a large measure on the goals of the institution, its size, and the availability of resources. An institution's facilities must be adequate to serve the programmatic needs of the institution. However, many outside factors often conflict with an institution's ability to meet this requirement. These include changing enrollment patterns, which require adjustments in functional use of facilities, changes in codes and standards, increased operating and maintenance costs, and changes in the sources and levels of funding.

The effective allocation and utilization of physical facilities is essential to an institution's ability to meet its goals and objectives for instruction, research, and public service.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We wish to thank the College and University Facilities Officers at the South Carolina public colleges and universities for their contributions to this project.

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## INTRODUCTION

In order to sustain strong academic programs and to provide a safe and comfortable environment for learning in our public colleges and universities, the facilities that house the institutions' programs must be maintained and replenished. The size, condition, and adequacy of these facilities have an impact on the quantity and quality of the education provided to the students enrolled in South Carolina's public colleges and universities.

South Carolina has made major investments in the physical facilities of its public colleges and universities. The efficient use of these facilities is of concern to most higher education administrators in the state. This is due, in part, to the high costs involved in constructing and maintaining buildings. However, it also stems from a broader recognition of the importance of facilities in the education of South Carolina's citizens.

The primary purpose of the Facilities Statistical Abstract is to provide a detailed statistical profile of the facilities at the public colleges and universities in South Carolina. This abstract presents data that can be used for comparative assessments of the use of space for instructional purposes. It is intended to serve as an analytical tool for use in facilities planning at the institutional and state levels.

## INSTITUTIONS INCLUDED

This publication provides data for the 33 public college and university campuses located in South Carolina. These include three research universities, nine comprehensive teaching universities, five two-year branch campuses of the University of South Carolina, and sixteen technical colleges in the State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education (SBTCE) system.

## TYPES OF DATA COLLECTED

This publication is divided into four sections and two appendices. Section I contains data on the physical characteristics of facilities at each institution; Section II contains information on interior space characteristics and utilization of facilities; Section III contains information relating to access for the disabled, and Section IV contains information relating to capital funding. Appendix A is a glossary of terms used in this publication, and Appendix B is an inventory of physical facilities at each college and university.

## PROCEDURES USED IN COLLECTING THE DATA

The SC Commission on Higher Education maintains an annually-updated, computer-based, facilities component that includes data on the physical facilities at each public college or university. The facilities component of the Commission on Higher Education Management Information System (CHEMIS) provides information about the size and capacity of each building, and the space within each building, on each public college or university campus. The reports included in this publication are derived from the facilities component of the CHEMIS.



## LIMITATIONS AND SPECIAL SITUATIONS

This publication contains useful information concerning the facilities of colleges and universities in South Carolina and their utilization for instructional purposes. It is important to note, however, that there are limitations in the data provided.

Although campus facilities would generally be viewed as including such assets as parking lots, tennis courts, radio control towers, etc., this publication is limited to data relating to buildings. A building is defined as any roofed structure, including trailers and other mobile units.

Special situations exist at several institutions, which can affect both the reporting and summarizing of utilization data. Also, because of comparability issues, utilization data are not supplied for the Medical University of SC (MUSC) and the USC School of Medicine. These situations are noted on the reports where they occur.

To the extent possible, the formats and reports generated by the Commission on Higher Education use nationally developed formats and procedures for calculating utilization and other information.

## PUBLIC COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

### RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES

Clemson University  
Clemson, SC 29634

Medical University of SC  
171 Ashley Avenue  
Charleston, SC 29425

USC-Columbia  
Columbia, SC 29208

### TEACHING UNIVERSITIES

The Citadel  
171 Moultrie Street  
Charleston, SC 29409

Coastal Carolina University  
PO Box 261954  
Conway, SC 29528-6054

College of Charleston  
66 George Street  
Charleston, SC 29424

Francis Marion University  
PO Box 100547  
Florence, SC 29501-0547

Lander University  
Greenwood, SC 29649

S.C. State University  
300 College Street  
Orangeburg, SC 29117

USC-Aiken  
171 University Parkway  
Aiken, SC 29801

USC-Spartanburg  
800 University Way  
Spartanburg, SC 29303

Winthrop University  
Rock Hill, SC 29733

### TWO-YEAR CAMPUSES OF USC

USC-Beaufort  
P. O. Box 1007  
Beaufort, SC 29902

USC-Lancaster  
P.O. Box 889  
Lancaster, SC 29720

USC-Salkehatchie  
P.O. Box 617  
Allendale, SC 29810

USC-Sumter  
200 Miller Road  
Sumter, SC 29150

USC-Union  
P.O. Drawer 729  
Union, SC 29739

### TWO-YEAR TECHNICAL COLLEGES

Aiken TC  
P.O. Drawer 696  
Aiken, SC 29802

Central Carolina TC  
506 N. Guignard Drive  
Sumter, SC 29150

Denmark TC  
P.O. Box 327  
Denmark, SC 29042

Florence-Darlington, TC  
P.O. Box 100548  
Florence, SC 29501-0548

Greenville TC  
P.O. Box 5616, Station B  
Greenville, SC 29606

TWO-YEAR TECHNICAL COLLEGES (Continued)

Horry-Georgetown TC  
2050 Hwy 501, East  
Conway, SC 29528

Midlands TC  
P.O. Box 2408  
Columbia, SC 29202

Northeastern TC  
P.O. Box 1007  
Cheraw, SC 29520

Orangeburg-Calhoun TC  
3250 St. Matthews Rd.  
Orangeburg, SC 29115

Piedmont TC  
P.O. Box 1467  
Greenwood, SC 29648

Spartanburg TC  
P.O. Drawer 4386  
Spartanburg, SC 29305

TC of the Low Country  
921 Ribaut Road  
Beaufort, SC 29902

Tri-County TC  
PO Box 587  
Pendleton, SC 29670

Trident TC  
P.O. Box 118067  
Charleston, SC 29423

Williamsburg TC  
601 MLK, Jr. Ave.  
Kingstree, SC 29556

York TC  
425 Anderson Rd.  
Rock Hill, SC 29730

## SECTION I

### PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CAMPUS FACILITIES



*Mikissick Museum  
University of South Carolina  
Columbia, SC*

*Chartered in 1801 as South Carolina College, the University of South Carolina celebrates its bicentennial in 2001. Mikissick Museum is located on the historic Horseshoe of the University of South Carolina.*



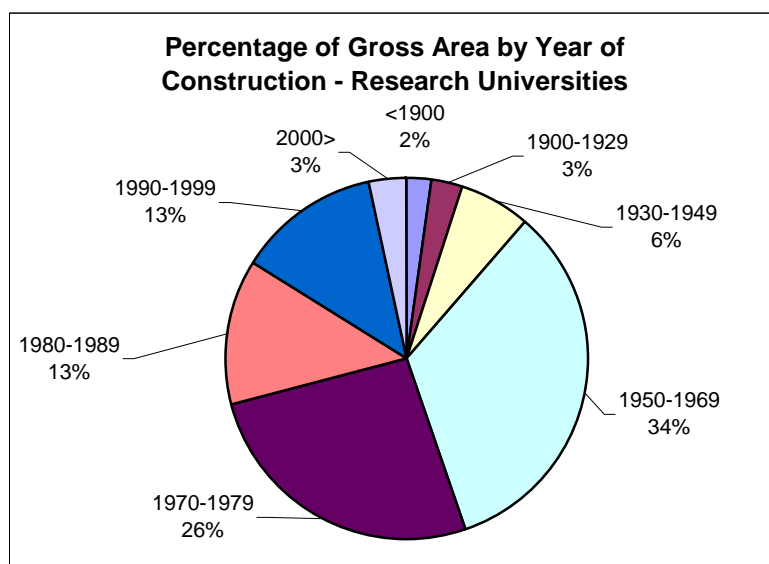
## AGE OF CAMPUS BUILDINGS

Buildings on South Carolina public college and university campuses range in age from those constructed in the 1700's to state-of-the-art facilities completed in 2000. The following tables report the total gross square footage of owned buildings by year of construction categories. For purposes of this report, the year of construction is defined as the year that the building was completed regardless of any later year of occupancy. Although these tables are an indication of how new an institution's facilities are, it does not take into account renovations. The data in these tables should, therefore, be considered in conjunction with Table 6 (Condition of Buildings).

<b>Table 1</b> <b>Distribution of Gross Area by Year of Construction</b> <b>Research Universities</b>			
<u>Year of Construction</u>	<u>Gross Square Feet Clemson University</u>	<u>Gross Square Feet Medical University of SC</u>	<u>Gross Square Feet USC-Columbia<sup>1</sup></u>
< 1900	181,106	66,348	206,293
1900-1929	247,508	28,835	309,284
1930-1949	715,661	106,947	509,530
1950-1969	2,757,686	1,214,121	2,908,832
1970-1979	680,486	1,714,263	3,016,941
1980-1989	391,447	1,247,165	960,784
1990-1999	775,995	473,882	1,412,831
2000 >	0	0	665,546
	<b>5,749,889</b>	<b>4,951,561</b>	<b>9,990,041</b>

For the Research Universities, the largest amount of gross square footage (GSF) was constructed between 1950 and 1969. Approximately twenty-six percent of the total GSF was constructed during the 20-year period between 1950-1969. Most of the GSF constructed during this time was at USC-Columbia, followed by, Clemson University and MUSC respectively.

Facilities constructed prior to 1900 make up approximately two percent of the total GSF at the Research Universities.



• Figure 1

USC has the largest amount of square footage constructed prior to 1900, followed by Clemson and MUSC respectively.

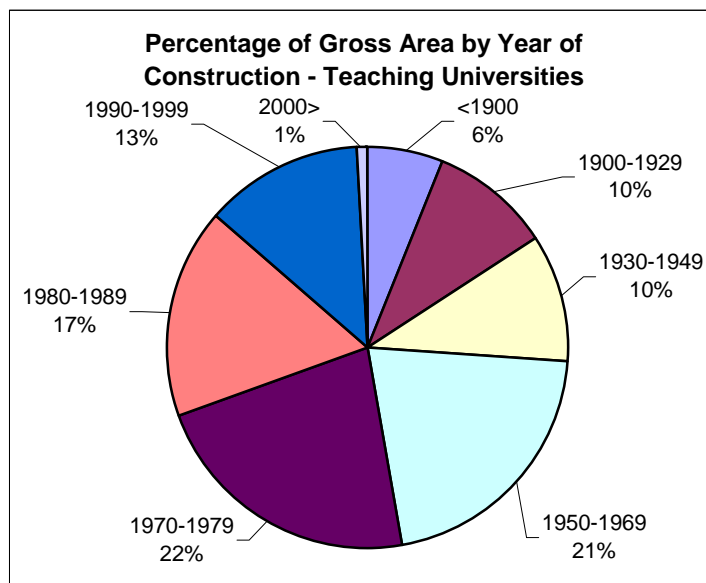
<sup>1</sup> Includes School of Medicine

Figure 1 illustrates the percentage distribution of gross area by year of construction for the Research Universities.

<u>Year of Construction</u>	<u>The Citadel</u>	<u>Coastal Carolina</u>	<u>Coll. of Charleston</u>	<u>Francis Marion</u>	<u>Lander</u>
< 1900	0	0	284,857	0	0
1900-1929	217,635	0	101,139	8,874	22,194
1930-1949	494,810	0	142,941	0	15,590
1950-1969	407,980	49,030	284,397	42,026	91,101
1970-1979	97,535	237,015	468,330	606,831	208,521
1980-1989	82,314	206,614	353,449	192,621	240,189
1990-1999	277,852	248,623	19,165	89,867	259,265
2000 >	15,611	79,186	0	0	0
<b>Institution Total</b>	<b>1,593,737</b>	<b>820,468</b>	<b>1,654,278</b>	<b>940,219</b>	<b>836,860</b>

<u>Year of Construction</u>	<u>SC State</u>	<u>USC-Aiken</u>	<u>USC-Spartnbg.</u>	<u>Winthrop</u>	<u>GSF Total</u>
< 1900	0	0	0	364,701	649,558
1900-1929	182,632	0	0	547,735	1,080,209
1930-1949	170,553	0	0	277,268	1,101,162
1950-1969	698,987	1,920	43,110	659,899	2,278,450
1970-1979	383,400	207,605	214,741	0	2,423,978
1980-1989	211,174	201,545	179,787	171,625	1,839,318
1990-1999	117,444	182,862	123,347	65,417	1,383,842
2000 >	0	0	0	0	94,797
<b>Institution Total</b>	<b>1,764,190</b>	<b>593,932</b>	<b>560,985</b>	<b>2,086,645</b>	<b>10,851,314</b>

Within the Teaching University Sector, Winthrop University and the College of Charleston are the only two institutions reporting GSF constructed prior to 1900. Winthrop University has approximately 364,701 GSF of pre-1900 construction, followed by the College of Charleston with 284,857 GSF. Although Winthrop has more pre-1900 square footage, the College of Charleston has more buildings constructed prior to 1900 and includes buildings with original construction dating to the 1700's.



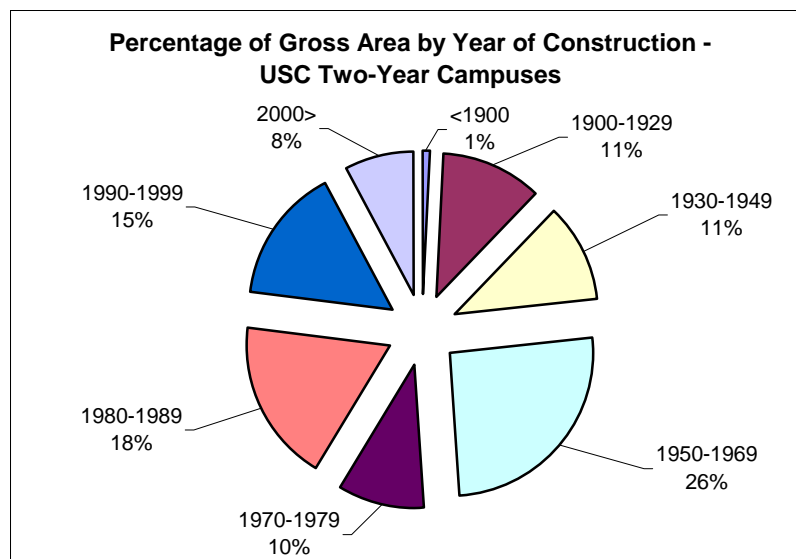
• Figure 2

Figure 2 graphically displays the distribution of gross area by year of construction for the Teaching Universities.

Of the two-year campuses, only USC-Beaufort has a building constructed prior to 1900, and USC-Beaufort and USC-Salkehatchie are the only two-year campuses to have facilities constructed in the 1900-1929 period.

<b>Table 3</b> <b>Distribution of Gross Area by Year of Construction</b> <b>USC Two-Year Campuses</b>					
Year of Construction	USC-Beaufort	USC-Lancaster	USC-Salkehatchie	USC-Sumter	USC-Union
<1900	6,058	0	0	0	0
1900-1929	0	0	81,421	0	0
1930-1949	38,225	0	41,036	0	0
1950-1969	24,035	0	3,892	119,073	36,670
1970-1979	0	0	4,596	65,348	1,250
1980-1989	5,986	54,065	15,000	21,173	34,576
1990-1999	0	66,532	42,288	0	0
2000>	56,500	0	0	0	0
	<b>130,804</b>	<b>120,597</b>	<b>188,233</b>	<b>205,594</b>	<b>72,496</b>

Figure 3 illustrates the percentage distribution by year of construction for the USC Two-Year Campuses.

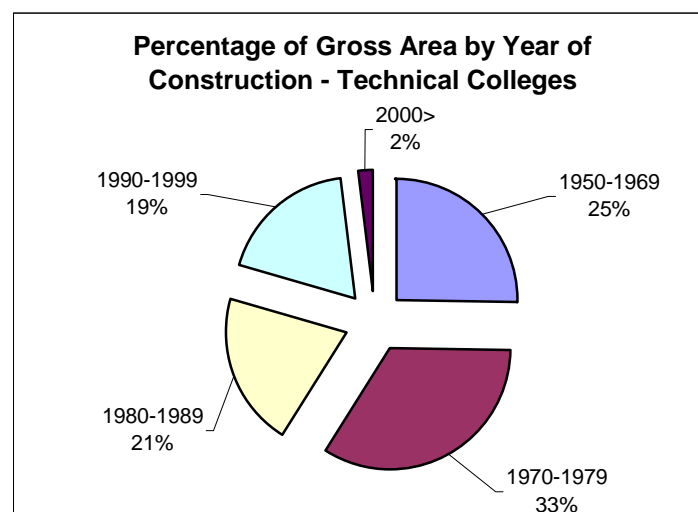


• Figure 3

Less than one percent of technical college buildings were constructed prior to 1950. The majority of the Technical College Campus Buildings were constructed between 1950 and 1989.

<b>Table 4</b> <b>Distribution of Gross Area by Year of Construction</b> <b>Technical Colleges</b>								
Year of Construction	ATC	CCTC	DTC	FDTC	GTC	HGTC	MTC	NTC
<1900	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1900-1929	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1930-1949	0	0	1,500	0	0	0	0	0
1950-1969	0	61,775	80,502	62,930	195,111	169,671	202,699	39,152
1970-1979	144,718	67,000	153,366	164,353	304,213	75,620	119,200	61,754
1980-1989	1,432	62,709	16,170	108,217	187,871	35,940	127,868	1,450
1990-1999	40,634	27,000	16,888	0	265,631	61,598	190,207	34,870
2000>								
Year of Construction	OCTC	PTC	STC	TCLC	TCTC	TTC	WTC	YTC
<1900	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1900-1929	0	0	0	8,816	0	0	0	0
1950-1969	63,621	66,061	190,597	55,431	68,561	128,146	0	44,163
1970-1979	49,248	137,065	18,499	106,345	120,621	183,367	75,627	119,671
1980-1989	67,843	87,525	51,015	36,765	97,228	165,960	15,664	107,787
1990-1999								
2000>								

Figure 4 illustrates the percentage distribution of gross area by year of construction in the Technical College System.



• Figure 4



## CAPITAL INVESTMENT IN EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL BUILDINGS

Capital investment refers to the institutions' initial building cost. For buildings constructed by the institution, the building cost includes the cost of construction and fixed equipment. For buildings that have been purchased by the institution, the acquisition cost represents the capital investment.

Educational and general buildings are those buildings used primarily for instruction, research, educational public service, student and institutional support. Buildings classified as auxiliary buildings, required by law to be self-supporting, include residential buildings, bookstores, cafeterias, auxiliary athletic facilities, etc. For the purposes of this report a building is considered an E&G building if 25% or more of its net assignable space is used for E&G activities. The replacement cost of a building represents the estimated cost of replacing the building with a facility containing an equal amount of space, designed for the same use, and meeting the current standards of construction as calculated by the Insurance Reserve Office of the Budget and Control Board. Table 5 lists the Capital Investment in E&G Buildings.

<b>Table 5</b> <b>Capital Investment in Educational and General (E&amp;G) Buildings, Fall 2000</b>				
<u>Institution</u>	<u>No. of E&amp;G Buildings</u>	<u>Building Original Cost</u>	<u>Replacement Value</u>	<u>Gross Sq. Feet</u>
Clemson University	110	\$137,203,461	\$347,390,456	3,397,788
Medical University	68	\$152,869,494	\$340,450,264	2,598,464
USC-Columbia (incl. Med.)	<u>101</u>	<u>\$297,277,784</u>	<u>\$544,945,516</u>	<u>5,664,537</u>
<b>Total Research Universities</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>\$587,350,739</b>	<b>\$1,232,786,236</b>	<b>11,660,789</b>
The Citadel	27	\$38,181,056	\$92,311,355	856,058
Coastal Carolina	34	\$31,915,960	\$62,957,749	529,352
College of Charleston	59	\$45,939,686	\$116,393,065	1,166,501
Francis Marion	22	\$25,454,345	\$74,673,052	684,611
Lander	35	\$42,468,002	\$71,237,775	639,120
SC State	56	\$34,321,128	\$88,253,859	961,023
USC-Aiken	18	\$34,186,782	\$52,748,478	517,438
USC-Spartanburg	12	\$34,858,557	\$55,376,941	476,425
Winthrop	<u>55</u>	<u>\$30,144,396</u>	<u>\$145,597,123</u>	<u>1,477,124</u>
<b>Total Teaching Universities</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>\$317,469,912</b>	<b>\$759,549,397</b>	<b>7,307,652</b>

**Table 5 (continued)**  
**Capital Investment in Educational and General (E&G) Buildings, Fall 2000**

<b><u>Institution<sup>2</sup></u></b>	<b><u>No. of E&amp;G Buildings</u></b>	<b><u>Building Original Cost</u></b>	<b><u>Replacement Value</u></b>	<b><u>Gross Sq. Feet</u></b>
USC-Beaufort	6	\$4,422,317	\$5,832,031	74,304
USC-Lancaster	3	\$12,471,507	\$14,916,016	120,597
USC-Salkehatchie	21	\$8,079,144	\$10,645,969	188,233
USC-Sumter	9	\$10,234,783	\$21,283,831	205,594
USC-Union	<u>5</u>	<u>\$3,875,036</u>	<u>\$6,085,437</u>	<u>71,246</u>
<b>Total USC Two-Year</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>\$39,082,787</b>	<b>\$58,763,284</b>	<b>649,977</b>
Aiken TC	8	\$13,698,000	\$20,294,599	224,381
Central Carolina TC	7	\$10,495,333	\$17,999,688	218,484
Denmark TC	14	\$5,229,000	\$13,148,901	186,412
Florence-Darlington TC	8	\$9,521,320	\$23,919,907	335,500
Greenville TC	30	\$45,854,832	\$85,076,651	990,705
Horry-Georgetown TC	13	\$17,832,050	\$31,462,700	338,043
Midlands TC	29	\$25,090,042	\$44,501,000	658,497
Northeastern TC	10	\$8,221,000	\$7,065,000	137,226
Orangeburg-Calhoun TC	17	\$7,482,928	\$16,395,059	180,712
Piedmont TC	18	\$9,435,000	\$34,393,821	359,465
Spartanburg TC	10	\$7,657,838	\$17,475,303	267,291
TC of the Low Country	23	\$5,658,281	\$16,901,322	216,687
Tri-County TC	14	\$24,843,500	\$35,490,000	390,660
Trident TC	19	\$43,459,460	\$59,313,291	621,273
Williamsburg TC	7	\$2,409,342	\$5,895,784	101,291
York TC	<u>13</u>	<u>\$15,253,460</u>	<u>\$26,366,401</u>	<u>343,555</u>
<b>Total Technical Colleges</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>\$252,140,836</b>	<b>\$549,496,234</b>	<b>6,890,133</b>

<sup>2</sup> Includes all campus sites for institutions offering courses at owned facilities at more than one location.

## BUILDING CONDITION

South Carolina's public colleges and universities report and code the physical condition of buildings on each campus using a Building Quality Evaluation System. This system, when properly employed, provides a method for objectively evaluating a building's systems and aggregating the points to represent the physical status of the building at the time of the inventory or audit. Five sets of point ranges are used, indicating a range of poor to excellent. The range reported generally reflects the percentage of a building's estimated replacement cost required to restore the facility to satisfactory condition.

<u>Aggregate Point Range</u>	<u>Description</u>
<b>095 – 100</b>	<b>Satisfactory, Gross</b> – Building is suitable for use with normal maintenance. Any required restoration to present acceptable standards without major room use changes, alterations, or modernization is not more than 5% of the estimated replacement cost of the building.
<b>075 – 094</b>	<b>Remodeling A Gross</b> – Required restoration is less than 25% but more than 5%.
<b>051 – 074</b>	<b>Remodeling B Gross</b> – Required restoration is more than 25% but less than 50%.
<b>026 – 050</b>	<b>Remodeling C Gross</b> – Required restoration is more than 50% but less than 75%.
<b>001 – 025</b>	<b>Demolition or Termination</b> – Required restoration is more than 75%.

The condition of buildings has been of increasing concern to college and university administrators. As funding for higher education became more compressed during the 1980's and 1990's, institutions have attempted to economize by deferring maintenance on facilities. Deferred maintenance is defined as "... the upkeep of buildings and equipment ... postponed from (an entity's) normal operating budget cycle due to lack of funds."<sup>3</sup>

In 1994, the Commission on Higher Education and the Budget and Control Board jointly conducted a study of deferred maintenance at South Carolina's public colleges and universities. This study, "Deferred Maintenance, An Analysis of South Carolina's Facilities Portfolio," identified approximately \$173 million of deferred maintenance needs for E&G facilities at South Carolina public colleges and universities. Based on this study, the Commission adopted an implementation plan for the elimination of the identified backlog of deferred maintenance at the colleges and universities. The plan, which required an appropriation of approximately \$42 million per year for a period of four years, has not been funded. Although some institutions have received funding for deferred maintenance projects, deferred maintenance continues to be a problem at most state-supported colleges and universities.

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<sup>3</sup>Cato, Myra Furgeson, "Budgeting Needs for Adequate Facilities Maintenance and Operations: An Assessment of the Clemson University Endowment," Clemson University (1989), p.3.

Table 6 shows the gross square feet of owned, educational and general (E&G) space at each institution, by condition code category. More detailed information on the condition of each building may be found in Appendix B, "Inventory of Facilities at South Carolina Public Colleges and Universities."

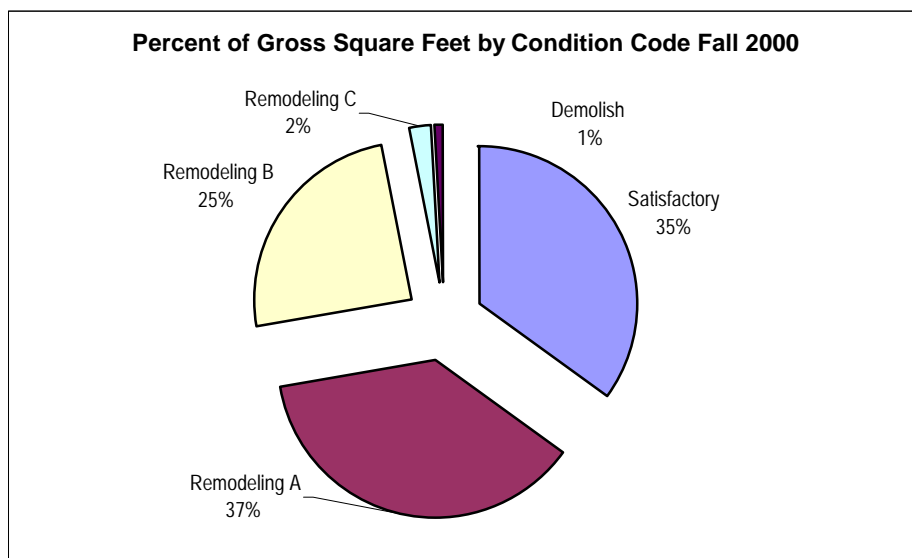
<b>Table 6</b> <b>Gross Square Feet by Condition Code Categories</b> <b>Fall 2000</b>					
<u>Institution</u>	GSF 95-100 <u>Satisfactory</u>	GSF 75-94 <u>Remodeling A</u>	GSF 51-74 <u>Remodeling B</u>	GSF 26-50 <u>Remodeling C</u>	GSF 01-25 <u>Demolish/ Terminate</u>
Clemson	333,364	1,257,591	1,736,028	56,408	14,397
Medical Univ.	108,356	334,969	2,068,747	56,882	29,510
USC-Columbia <sup>4</sup>	<u>2,678,178</u>	<u>2,513,045</u>	<u>245,666</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<b>Total Research</b>	<b>3,119,898</b>	<b>4,105,605</b>	<b>4,183,614</b>	<b>113,290</b>	<b>43,907</b>
The Citadel	0	621,108	234,950	0	0
Coastal	0	433,702	95,250	400	0
Coll. of Chas.	746,098	267,099	131,875	21,429	0
Francis Marion	0	678,907	0	5,704	0
Lander	568,808	35,182	5,584	1,276	0
SC State	63,900	337,159	305,000	169,071	53,669
USC-Aiken	226,218	291,220	0	0	0
USC-Sptnbg.	70,002	285,660	70,247	43,110	7,406
Winthrop	<u>155,338</u>	<u>868,450</u>	<u>388,346</u>	<u>64,990</u>	<u>0</u>
<b>Total Teaching</b>	<b>1,858,364</b>	<b>3,818,487</b>	<b>1,231,522</b>	<b>305,580</b>	<b>61,475</b>
<u>Institution</u>	GSF 95-100 <u>Satisfactory</u>	GSF 75-94 <u>Remodeling A</u>	GSF 51-74 <u>Remodeling B</u>	GSF 26-50 <u>Remodeling C</u>	GSF 01-25 <u>Demolish/ Terminate</u>
USC-Beaufort	30,021	39,318	4,965	0	0
USC-Lancaster	66,532	54,065	0	0	0
USC-Salke.	0	22,917	164,196	1,120	0
USC-Sumter	159,264	46,330	0	0	0
USC-Union	<u>59,016</u>	<u>576</u>	<u>11,654</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<b>Total USC 2-Yr.</b>	<b>314,833</b>	<b>163,206</b>	<b>180,815</b>	<b>1,120</b>	<b>0</b>
Aiken	79,663	40,514	104,204	0	0
Central Carolina	75,000	137,544	5,940	0	0
Denmark	174,479	11,993	0	0	0
Flor-Darlington	31,600	267,676	0	36,224	0
Greenville	780,787	0	134,589	0	75,329
Horry-G'twn.	0	150,673	187,370	0	0
Midlands	562,069	96,428	0	0	0
Northeastern TC	137,226	0	0	0	0
O'burg-Calhn.	96,764	82,148	0	1,800	0
Piedmont	72,173	236,878	46,508	0	3,906
Spartanburg	4,000	138,049	125,242	0	0
TC of Low Cntry.	216,687	0	0	0	0
Tri-County	360,660	0	0	0	0
Trident	507,848	113,425	0	0	0
Williamsburg	10,000	17,648	71,278	2,365	0
York	<u>326,550</u>	<u>11,565</u>	<u>5,440</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<b>Total Tech. Coll.</b>	<b>3,465,506</b>	<b>1,263,967</b>	<b>611,441</b>	<b>150,033</b>	<b>79,235</b>
<b>Grand Total All Institutions</b>	<b>8,758,601</b>	<b>9,351,265</b>	<b>6,207,392</b>	<b>570,023</b>	<b>184,617</b>

<sup>4</sup> Includes Medical School Buildings

Deferred maintenance is not just a problem in South Carolina. In 1995, The Association of Higher Education Facilities Officers (APPA) conducted a study of facilities conditions at US colleges and universities. This study, stated that, "...The estimated \$26 *billion* in total costs to eliminate accumulated deferred maintenance, of which \$5.7 *billion* are urgent needs, represent a threat to the capability of higher education facilities to support the missions of their colleges and universities. While many campuses made progress in reducing deferred maintenance, there is an overall increase nationally... The backlog of deferred maintenance will continue to grow unless adequate resources are available for capital reinvestment and steps are taken to ensure safe, functional, and well-maintained facilities."<sup>5</sup>

The goal of facilities management is to maintain the financial value and the functional effectiveness of the facilities which make up the institution's physical plant. Reinvestment at a steady rate is necessary to accomplish this goal, with the amount of reinvestment dependent on the condition of the facility.

According to the 1995 study by APPA,<sup>6</sup> by the late 1970's and early 1980's several factors converged to affect college and university physical plants. Inflation, soaring energy costs, the questionable quality of new construction, and the need for facility reinvestment added to mounting financial burdens during a national recession.



• Figure 5

Neglected campus buildings, grounds, utilities, and infrastructure were added to the competition for funding of new academic programs, research, personnel salaries, and facilities reinvestment. The resulting accumulation of deferred maintenance remains a significant problem for higher education institutions today.

Accumulated deferred maintenance results primarily from two causes. Under-funding of routine maintenance is one cause of the neglect that allows minor repair work to evolve into more serious conditions. The problem is further compounded by the choices made during stringent financial times when routine maintenance frequently is deferred in order to meet more pressing fiscal requirements. Another cause is the failure to take care of major project repair and/or restore facilities that have reached the end of their useful life cycle. Buildings deteriorate at a more rapid rate when maintenance is deferred. According to a nationally accepted report,<sup>6</sup> buildings generally deteriorate at a rate of about one-percent to two-

<sup>5</sup>"A Foundation to Uphold," A Collaboration of: APPA: The Association of Higher Education Facilities Officers, The National Association of College and University Business Officers, and Sallie Mae, (1995), p. 1-2, p. 12.

<sup>6</sup> American Public Works Association, "Plan, Predict, Prevent: How to Reinvest in Public Buildings."

percent per year. When maintenance is deferred, however, the deterioration increases to a rate of about four-percent per year.

Because of its growing concern about the backlog of deferred maintenance, the Commission on Higher Education began an update of the 1994 study in spring 2001. When complete, the updated study will include the status of deferred maintenance for E&G facilities on public college campuses through fall 2000.



*E.M. Singleton Building  
Coastal Carolina University  
Conway, SC*

*Constructed in 1963, the Singleton Building was the original building for Coastal Carolina University. It housed all of the University's classrooms, laboratories, offices, and the library. The Singleton Building currently houses the University's administrative offices.*

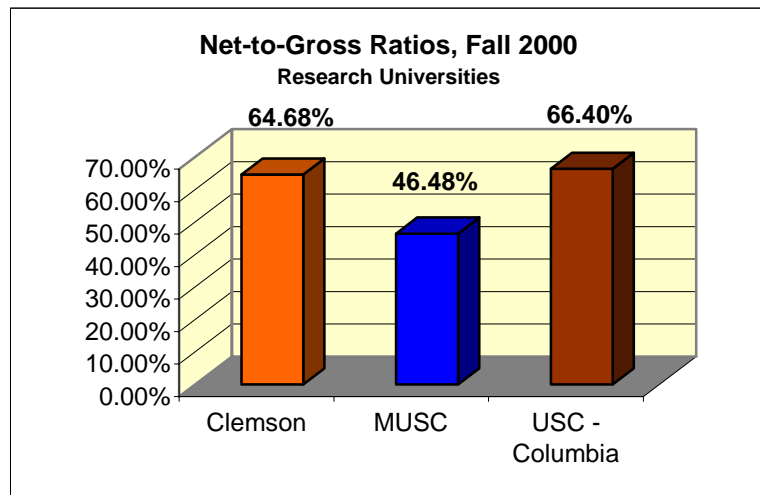
## Section II

### INTERIOR SPACE CHARACTERISTICS AND UTILIZATION OF FACILITIES

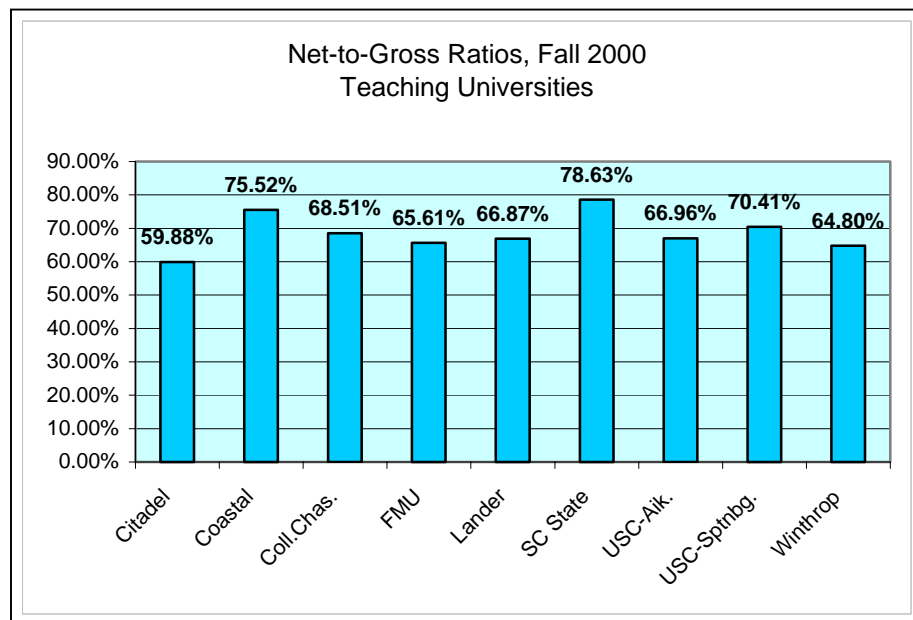
#### NET-TO-GROSS RATIO

The net-to-gross ratio is the assignable (or net) area of a building or group of buildings divided by the gross area. It is generally used as a measure of the efficiency of a building. The higher the net-to-gross ratio, the more space that can be assigned to the various programs for which the building was intended.

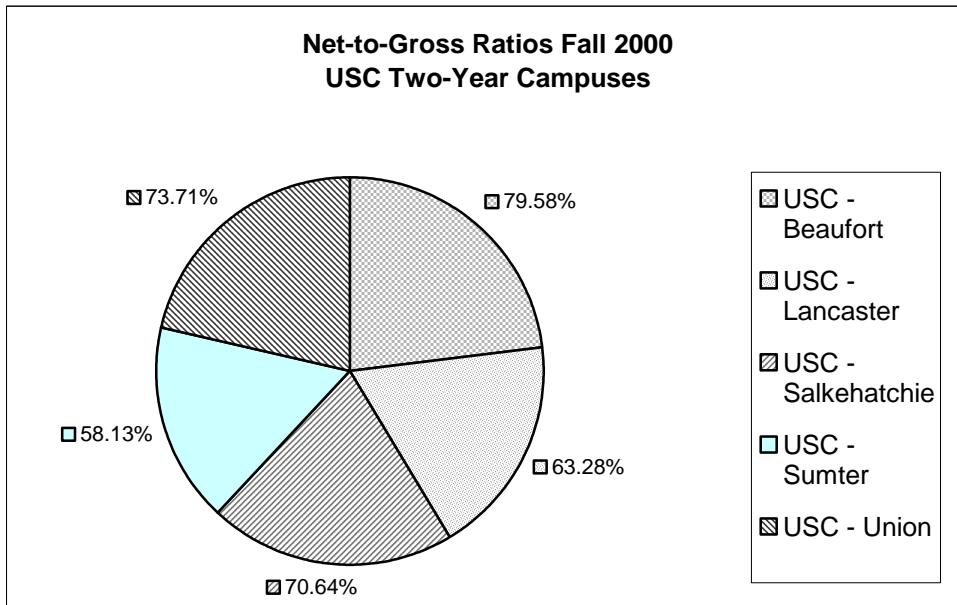
The gross area of a building is the sum of the floor areas of the outside faces of its exterior walls for all of the building's areas that have floor surfaces. The assignable area of a building is the sum of all areas on all floors that are assigned to, or available for assignment to, an occupant or specific use. It is the building's gross area less its building service, circulation, mechanical, and structural areas.



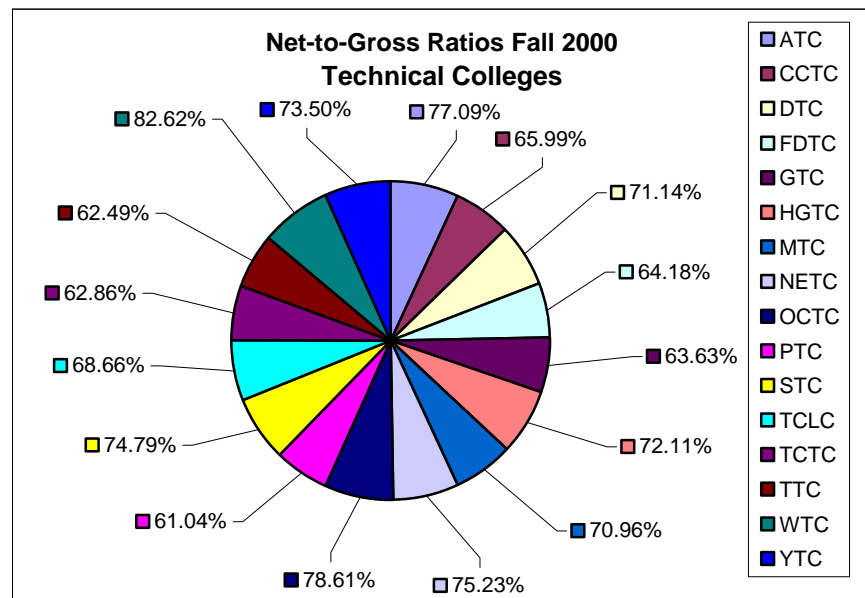
• Figure 6



• Figure 7



• Figure 8



• Figure 9



## ASSIGNABLE AREA BY FUNCTION CATEGORY

All colleges and universities conduct a wide range of activities in pursuit of their missions as institutions of higher education. A program classification structure developed by the National Center for Higher Education Management Systems (NCHEMS) categorizes these activities into ten major categories called programs. Virtually all of an institution's activities and square footage of assignable space can be categorized into one of these programs.

Definitions of the program areas are as follows:

Instruction – activities carried out for the express purpose of eliciting a measure of educational change in a learner or group of learners.

Research – any activity intended to produce one or more research outcomes – including the creation of knowledge, the organization of knowledge, and the application of knowledge. A research activity may be conducted with institutional funds or under the terms of an agreement with an agency external to the institution.

Public Service – activities established to make available to the public the various resources and capabilities of the institution for the specific purpose of responding to a community need or solving a community problem.

Academic Support – any activity carried out in direct support of one or more of the instruction, research, and public service programs is classified as academic support.

Student Services – activities that contribute to the emotional and physical well-being of the students, as well as to their intellectual, cultural, and social development outside of the context of the institution's formal instruction program.

Institutional Support – activities carried out to provide for both the day-to-day functioning and the long-range viability of the institution as an operating organization.

Operations and Maintenance (O&M) of Physical Plant – activities related to maintaining existing facilities and grounds, providing utility services, and planning and designing future plant expansions and modifications.

Auxiliary Enterprises – activities that exist to furnish goods or services to students, faculty, or staff, and that charge a fee directly related to, although not necessarily equal to, the cost of the goods or services.

Independent Operations – institutional activities that are owned by or controlled by the institution but that are independent of, or unrelated to the institution's mission.

Hospitals – activities associated with the patient care operations of a hospital. This category does not include instructional activities which may take place in the hospital but which are more appropriately categorized in the instruction program.

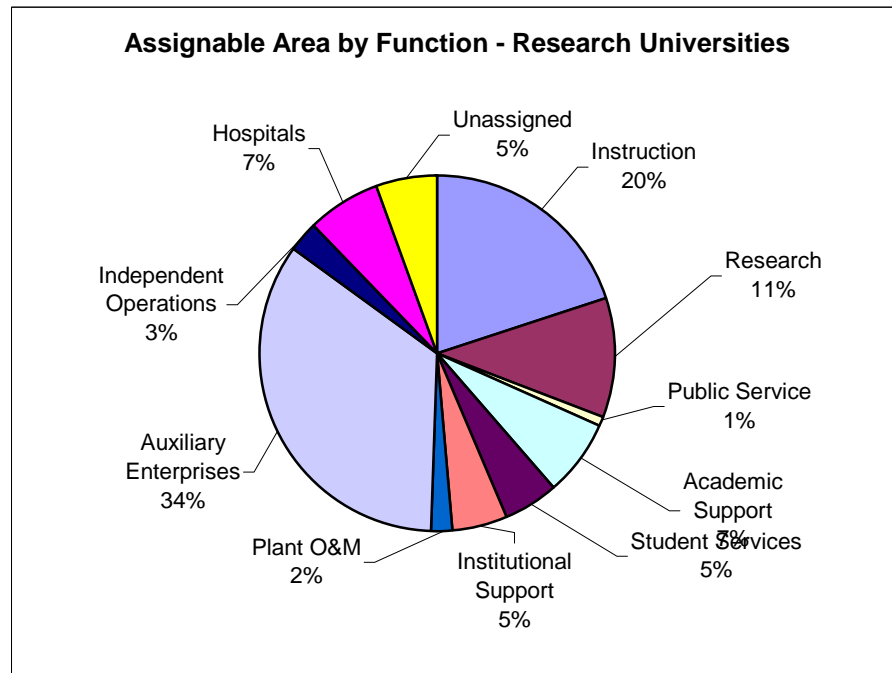
Table 7 shows the assignable area by function category for all public colleges and universities.

<b>Table 7</b> <b>Assignable Area by Function Category</b>						
<u>Institution</u>	Assignable Area <u>Total</u>	Instruction % of <u>Total</u>	Research % of <u>Total</u>	Public Service % of <u>Total</u>	Academic Support % of <u>Total</u>	Student Services % of <u>Total</u>
Clemson	3,874,082	22.31%	12.11%	1.68%	7.94%	8.21%
MUSC	2,409,348	16.51%	19.95%	0.56%	5.71%	4.92%
USC - Columbia	6,603,781	19.92%	6.00%	0.44%	7.06%	3.24%
USC - Sch. of Med.	203,546	19.49%	30.20%	0.45%	10.13%	1.17%
<b>Total Rresearch Universities</b>	<b>13,090,757</b>	<b>19.99%</b>	<b>10.75%</b>	<b>0.83%</b>	<b>7.12%</b>	<b>4.99%</b>
The Citadel	954,393	20.33%	0.00%	0.00%	5.34%	16.18%
Coastal Carolina	626,883	29.39%	0.56%	0.54%	6.81%	12.91%
College of Charleston	1,329,570	39.81%	0.00%	0.00%	8.37%	3.24%
Francis Marion	616,887	31.37%	0.04%	0.30%	11.03%	13.56%
Lander	597,206	38.12%	0.00%	0.00%	7.80%	10.24%
South Carolina State	1,355,984	22.89%	0.63%	2.60%	10.92%	5.95%
USC - Aiken	397,725	44.86%	2.83%	1.54%	12.91%	10.07%
USC - Spartanburg	406,509	45.50%	0.75%	3.11%	8.83%	4.13%
Winthrop	1,352,239	27.89%	0.79%	2.09%	8.53%	10.62%
<b>Total Teaching Universities</b>	<b>7,637,396</b>	<b>31.16%</b>	<b>0.49%</b>	<b>1.15%</b>	<b>8.78%</b>	<b>9.22%</b>
USC - Beaufort	104,091	26.18%	0.20%	6.93%	7.37%	1.58%
USC - Lancaster	126,001	43.41%	0.00%	1.83%	7.70%	38.53%
USC - Salke. (Allendale)	94,917	40.95%	0.00%	0.00%	18.87%	17.79%
USC - Salke. (Walterboro)	38,053	67.56%	1.95%	0.26%	19.99%	2.60%
USC - Sumter	119,518	66.38%	0.00%	0.05%	17.29%	6.74%
USC - Union	55,635	49.31%	0.00%	0.32%	20.28%	20.63%
<b>Total USC Two-Year</b>	<b>538,215</b>	<b>47.06%</b>	<b>0.18%</b>	<b>1.83%</b>	<b>13.90%</b>	<b>16.28%</b>
Aiken TC	172,971	47.18%	0.00%	3.65%	22.25%	13.92%
Central Carolina TC	144,167	84.31%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.65%
Denmark TC	190,961	32.49%	0.00%	0.00%	6.79%	16.47%
Florence-Darlington TC	221,617	55.97%	0.19%	0.93%	7.62%	9.44%
Greenville TC (excl. GHEC)	506,237	68.24%	0.00%	0.19%	5.74%	6.80%
Horry-Georgetown TC (Main)	83,707	48.73%	0.00%	11.20%	3.82%	12.70%
Horry-Georgetown TC (Gtwn.)	136,734	67.43%	0.00%	1.92%	7.31%	10.45%
Horry-Georgetown TC (Grd. Str).	26,781	58.03%	0.00%	0.00%	19.45%	1.72%
Midlands TC (Airport)	196,976	66.92%	0.00%	0.00%	7.00%	5.00%
Midlands TC (Beltline)	253,071	47.14%	0.00%	0.21%	5.72%	5.20%
Midlands TC (Harbison)	18,964	90.00%	0.00%	0.17%	0.00%	0.00%
Northeastern TC	103,317	62.86%	0.00%	4.70%	15.90%	6.56%
Orangeburg-Calhoun TC	142,050	67.72%	0.00%	5.72%	7.67%	4.11%
Piedmont TC	245,217	79.54%	0.00%	0.00%	5.37%	1.50%
Spartanburg TC	199,906	70.21%	0.00%	0.22%	6.64%	7.35%
TC of the Low Country	142,945	60.37%	0.00%	5.41%	8.91%	6.25%
Tri-County TC	245,573	57.66%	0.00%	7.59%	13.42%	11.53%
Trident TC (Berkley)	59,839	74.13%	0.00%	0.17%	9.01%	7.83%
Trident TC	316,443	66.07%	0.00%	0.00%	16.91%	3.60%
Trident TC (Palmer)	41,931	69.40%	0.00%	0.00%	9.27%	13.36%
Williamsburg TC	83,691	61.44%	0.00%	0.00%	9.89%	6.65%
York TC	257,837	50.84%	0.00%	3.11%	19.76%	11.21%
<b>Total Technical Colleges</b>	<b>3,790,935</b>	<b>61.75%</b>	<b>0.01%</b>	<b>1.84%</b>	<b>9.64%</b>	<b>7.54%</b>
<b>Grand Total All</b>	<b>25,057,303</b>	<b>30.29%</b>	<b>5.77%</b>	<b>1.10%</b>	<b>8.15%</b>	<b>6.91%</b>

**Table 7 (Continued)**  
**Assignable Area by Function Category**

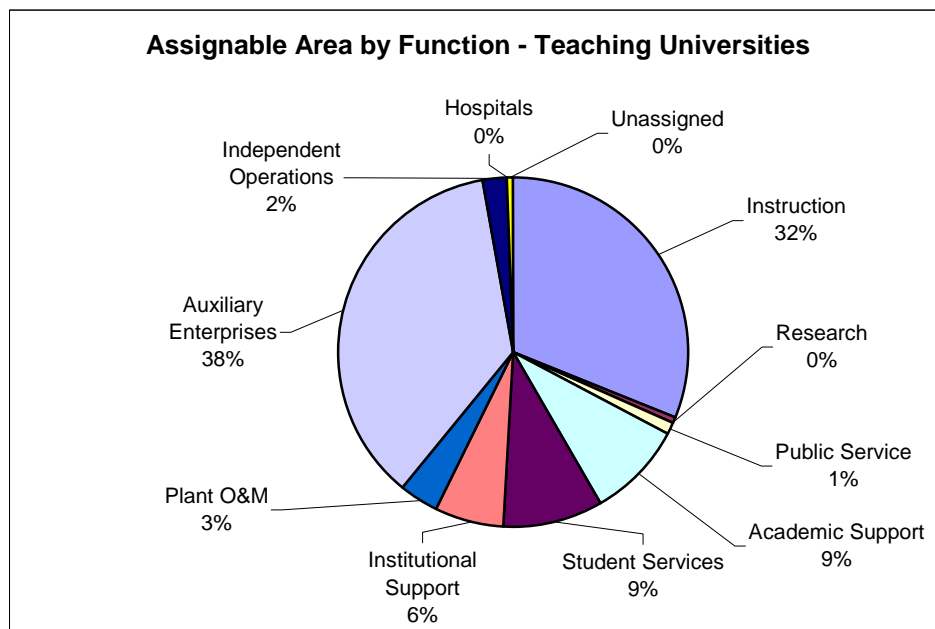
<u>Institution</u>	Institutional Support % of <u>Total</u>	Plant O & M % of <u>Total</u>	Auxiliary Enterprises % of <u>Total</u>	Independent Operations % of <u>Total</u>	Hospitals % of <u>Total</u>	Unassigned % of <u>Total</u>
Clemson	3.70%	2.10%	39.33%	1.67%	0.00%	0.97%
MUSC	8.89%	1.76%	1.61%	1.52%	36.55%	2.01%
USC - Columbia	4.53%	1.93%	44.32%	4.15%	0.00%	8.41%
USC - Sch. of Med.	<u>1.51%</u>	<u>0.80%</u>	<u>0.39%</u>	<u>0.14%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>35.74%</u>
<b>Total Rresearch Universities</b>	<b>5.04%</b>	<b>1.93%</b>	<b>34.30%</b>	<b>2.87%</b>	<b>6.73%</b>	<b>5.45%</b>
The Citadel	4.83%	8.77%	40.67%	2.45%	0.00%	1.42%
Coastal Carolina	6.46%	3.16%	40.17%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
College of Charleston	6.72%	1.86%	29.04%	10.97%	0.00%	0.00%
Francis Marion	7.85%	2.53%	33.04%	0.11%	0.00%	0.16%
Lander	5.45%	5.18%	33.21%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
South Carolina State	5.92%	1.05%	49.18%	0.00%	0.00%	0.86%
USC - Aiken	4.24%	0.82%	21.81%	0.68%	0.00%	0.24%
USC - Spartanburg	6.52%	3.59%	25.25%	0.07%	0.00%	2.23%
Winthrop	<u>8.40%</u>	<u>4.33%</u>	<u>37.34%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>
<b>Total Teaching Universities</b>	<b>6.47%</b>	<b>3.48%</b>	<b>36.52%</b>	<b>2.26%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>0.48%</b>
USC - Beaufort	1.26%	1.35%	0.82%	0.02%	0.00%	54.27%
USC - Lancaster	5.67%	1.81%	1.05%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
USC - Salke. (Allendale)	5.37%	12.37%	4.07%	0.57%	0.00%	0.00%
USC - Salke. (Walterboro)	3.87%	1.58%	0.19%	1.63%	0.00%	0.37%
USC - Sumter	3.52%	0.39%	4.09%	0.55%	0.00%	0.98%
USC - Union	<u>6.01%</u>	<u>1.03%</u>	<u>1.43%</u>	<u>0.98%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>
<b>Total USC Two-Year</b>	<b>4.19%</b>	<b>3.17%</b>	<b>2.19%</b>	<b>0.44%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>10.74%</b>
Aiken TC	4.87%	0.75%	7.39%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Central Carolina TC	11.57%	0.58%	1.88%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Denmark TC	11.58%	4.34%	19.85%	0.00%	0.00%	8.48%
Florence-Darlington TC	21.41%	0.50%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.95%
Greenville TC (excl. GHEC)	6.29%	8.31%	2.05%	2.39%	0.00%	0.00%
Horry-Georgetown TC (Main)	9.34%	0.00%	4.59%	0.00%	0.00%	9.62%
Horry-Georgetown TC (Gtwn.)	7.69%	0.00%	4.70%	0.50%	0.00%	0.00%
Horry-Georgetown TC (Grd. Str).	4.52%	1.15%	5.57%	9.57%	0.00%	0.00%
Midlands TC (Airport)	15.83%	2.36%	2.90%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Midlands TC (Beltline)	39.32%	1.68%	0.09%	0.00%	0.00%	0.64%
Midlands TC (Harbison)	3.65%	2.48%	3.69%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Northeastern TC	5.00%	3.32%	1.65%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%
Orangeburg-Calhoun TC	5.87%	4.68%	4.23%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Piedmont TC	10.23%	0.92%	2.20%	0.00%	0.04%	0.19%
Spartanburg TC	7.74%	2.50%	5.34%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
TC of the Low Country	6.42%	2.24%	4.22%	0.00%	0.00%	6.18%
Tri-County TC	7.34%	0.44%	1.30%	0.00%	0.00%	0.72%
Trident TC (Berkley)	3.91%	1.95%	3.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Trident TC	9.65%	0.11%	2.95%	0.00%	0.00%	0.70%
Trident TC (Palmer)	4.71%	0.80%	2.47%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Williamsburg TC	6.48%	14.17%	1.37%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
York TC	<u>6.57%</u>	<u>3.54%</u>	<u>4.96%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>
<b>Total Technical Colleges</b>	<b>10.97%</b>	<b>2.84%</b>	<b>3.73%</b>	<b>0.40%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>1.26%</b>
<b>Grand Total All</b>	<b>6.35%</b>	<b>2.57%</b>	<b>29.66%</b>	<b>2.26%</b>	<b>3.52%</b>	<b>3.42%</b>

Figure 10 illustrates the assignable area by function for research universities. Auxiliary Enterprise space includes campus housing, cafeterias and bookstores, and auxiliary athletic facilities.



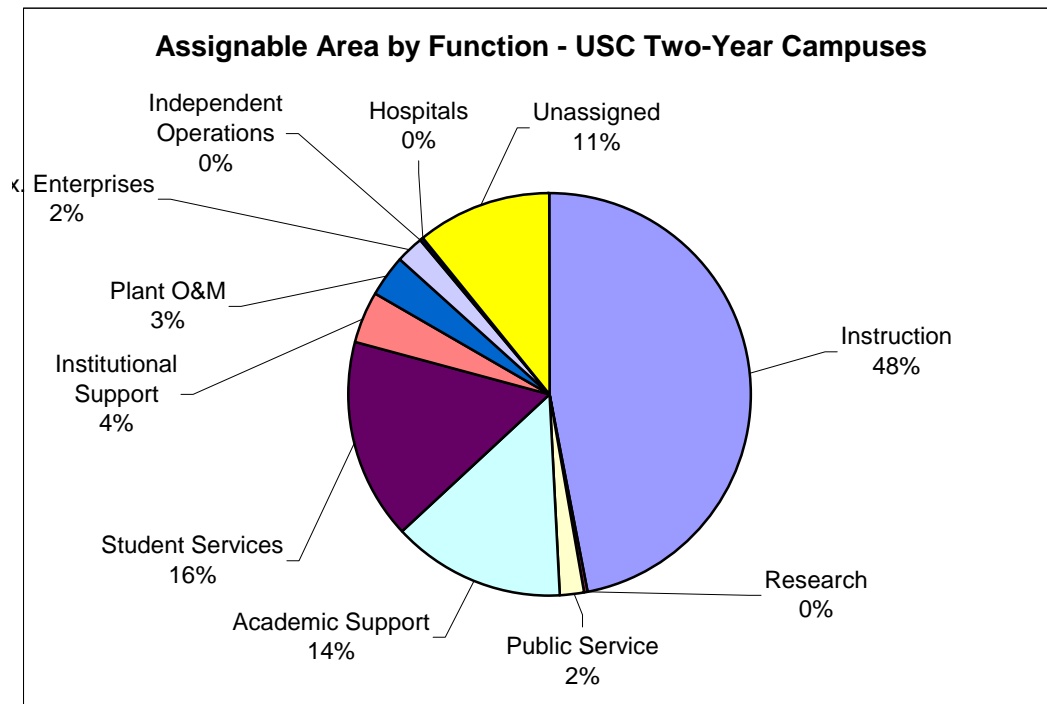
• Figure 10

Figure 11 shows the assignable area by function for the teaching universities.

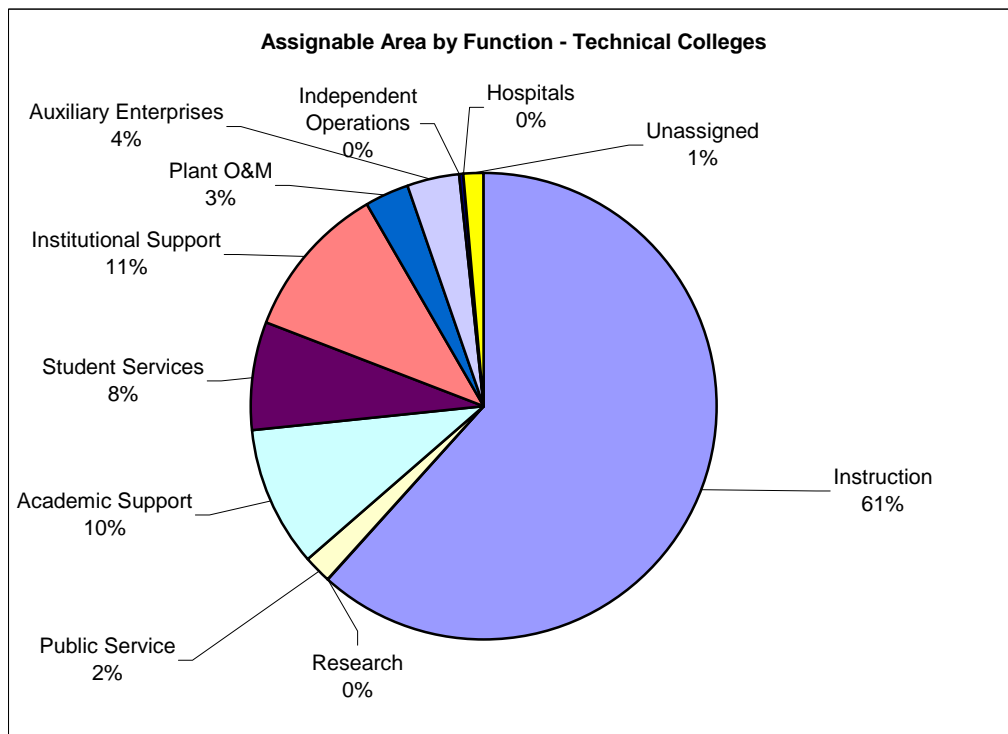


• Figure 11

Figure 12 shows the assignable area by function for USC two-year campuses; and, Figure 13 shows the assignable area by function for the technical colleges.



• Figure 12



• Figure13

## Average Weekly Room Hours of Instruction

The average number of weekly room hours of instruction in classrooms is calculated by dividing the total room hours of instruction in classrooms by the total number of classrooms. In more general terms, it is the average number of hours that an institution's classrooms are used for instruction purposes each week. This calculation is often referred to as the Room Utilization Rate.

The total room hours of instruction in classrooms are the number of hours each week that each classroom is used for regularly scheduled classes. For example, a classroom that is used Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays from 9:00 a.m. until 1:00 p.m., and on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 8:30 a.m. until noon would generate 19 room hours ( $4 \text{ hours/day} \times 3 \text{ days/week} + 3.5 \text{ hours/day} \times 2 \text{ days/week}$ ). The average weekly room hours of instruction can serve as an indicator of the adequacy of the number of classrooms at an institution.

For the purposes of this report, a classroom is defined as a room used to conduct classes that do not require special-purpose equipment for student use. It is a general-use facility that could be used for teaching the lecture portion of any course. If a room is used for regularly scheduled classes but has special equipment that ties it to a particular subject matter, the room is defined as a class laboratory and its use would not be taken into account in this report.

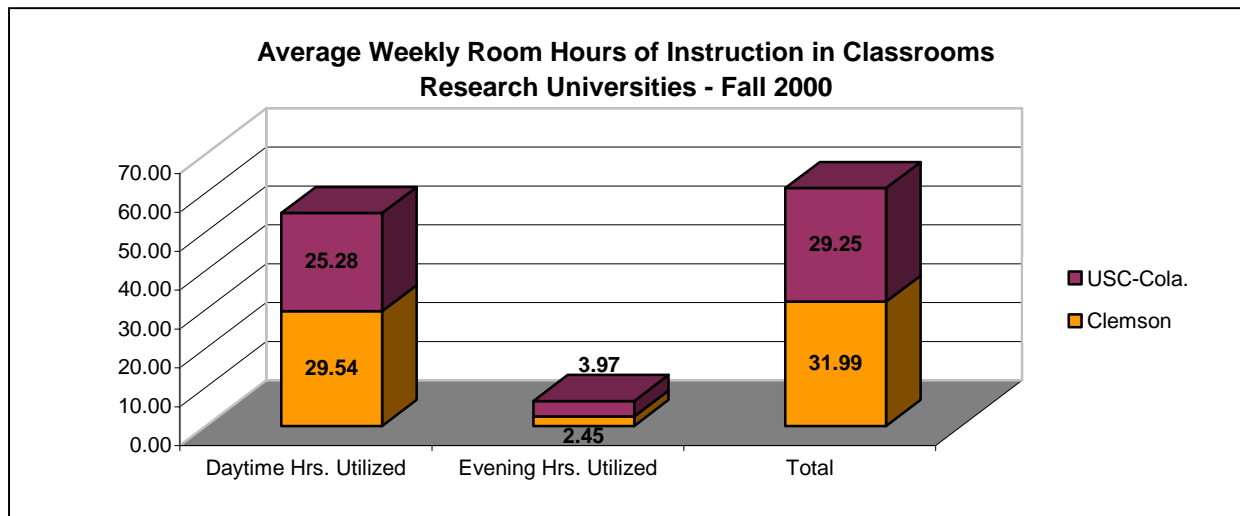
The average of weekly room hours of instruction in classrooms is reported separately for daytime and evening utilization. Daytime utilization is based on classes with beginning times between and including 8:00 a.m. and 4:59 p.m. and evening utilization is based on all other classes.



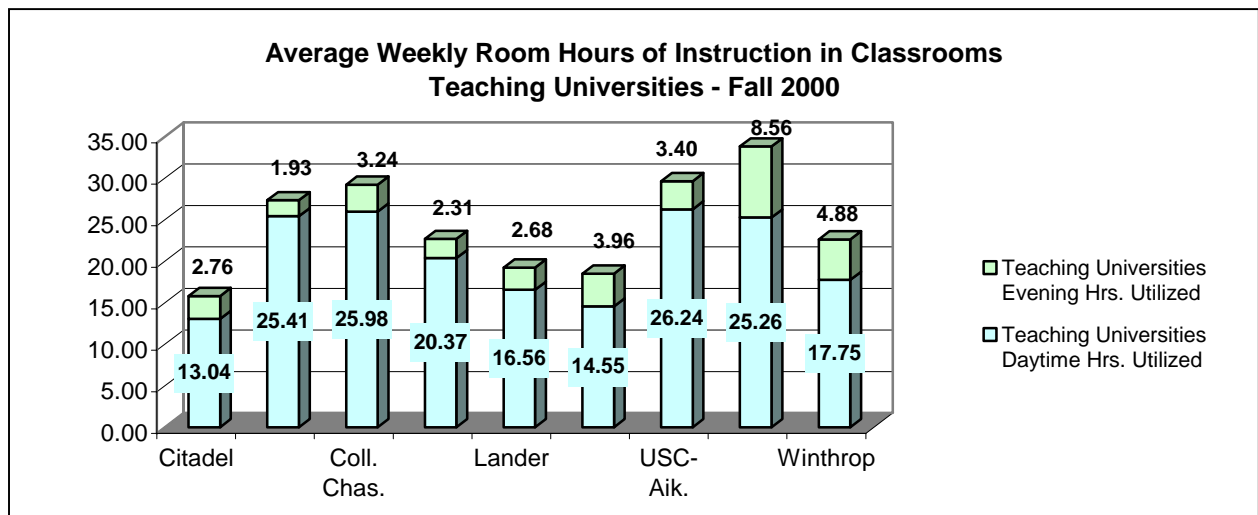
*Computer Lab  
Coastal Carolina University  
Conway, SC*

<b>Table 8</b> <b>Average Weekly Room Hours of Instruction<sup>1</sup> - Classrooms</b>					
	Total Utilized <u>Hours</u>	Number of <u>Classrooms</u>	Average Weekly Daytime <u>Hours</u>	Average Weekly Evening <u>Hours</u>	Total Average Weekly <u>Room Hours</u>
Research Universities <sup>2</sup>					
Clemson	5,983.41	187	29.54	2.45	31.99
USC-Columbia	6,463.86	221	25.28	3.97	29.25
Teaching Universities					
The Citadel	1,469.99	93	13.04	2.76	15.80
Coastal Carolina	1,722.66	63	25.41	1.93	27.34
College of Charleston	3,740.41	128	25.98	3.24	29.22
Francis Marion	1,315.53	58	20.37	2.31	22.68
Lander	904.50	47	16.56	2.68	19.24
SC State	1,757.66	955	14.55	3.96	18.51
USC-Aiken	1,155.83	39	26.24	3.40	29.64
USC-Spartanburg	1,792.41	53	25.26	8.56	33.82
Winthrop	1,901.74	84	17.75	4.88	22.63
USC Two-Year Campuses					
USC-Beaufort	317.07	13	13.53	10.86	24.39
USC-Lancaster	299.41	23	9.32	3.70	13.02
USC-Salkehatchie - Allendale	195.16	12	13.18	3.08	16.26
USC-Salkehatchie - Walterboro	107.66	7	8.95	6.43	15.38
USC-Sumter	524.50	29	10.84	7.24	18.08
USC-Union	96.50	10	6.98	2.68	9.66
Technical Colleges					
Aiken TC	634.81	39	12.23	4.05	16.28
Central Carolina TC	1,029.99	49	17.37	3.65	21.02
Denmark TC	351.57	20	12.90	4.68	17.58
Florence-Darlington TC	1,390.16	55	18.45	6.83	25.28
Greenville TC	3,040.82	134	16.85	5.84	22.69
Horry-Georgetown TC - Conway	597.16	24	20.72	4.16	24.88
Horry-Georgetown TC - Georgetown	161.74	13	7.39	5.05	12.44
Horry-Georgetown TC - Grand Strand	292.34	31	6.31	3.12	9.43
Midlands TC - Airport	1,651.16	53	25.08	6.08	31.16
Midlands TC - Beltline	1,450.16	48	22.28	7.93	30.21
Northeastern TC	256.25	15	11.25	5.83	17.08
Orangeburg-Calhoun TC	718.08	36	16.24	3.71	19.95
Piedmont TC	1,595.16	70	15.95	6.84	22.79
Spartanburg TC	1,221.91	44	22.76	5.01	27.77
TC of the Low Country	359.49	25	9.00	5.38	14.38
Tri-County TC	1,361.73	62	17.14	4.82	21.96
Trident TC - Berkley	257.96	11	18.91	4.54	23.45
Trident TC - Main	2,202.16	59	26.40	10.93	37.33
Trident TC - Palmer	279.26	10	19.91	8.02	27.93
Williamsburg TC	176.83	14	5.49	7.14	12.63
York TC	1,044.24	34	20.02	10.69	30.71
<sup>1</sup> Hours are calculated Monday through Friday Classes started after 5:00 pm are counted as evening; Classes started after 8:00 am are counted as daytime.					
<sup>2</sup> Excludes Medical Institutions					

Figures 14, and 15 show the average weekly room hours of instruction for the Research Universities and the Teaching Universities.



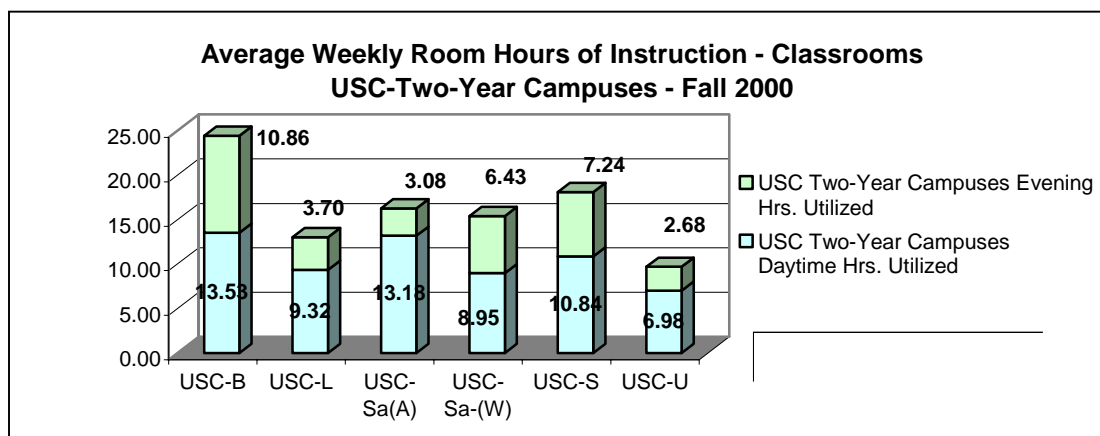
• Figure 14



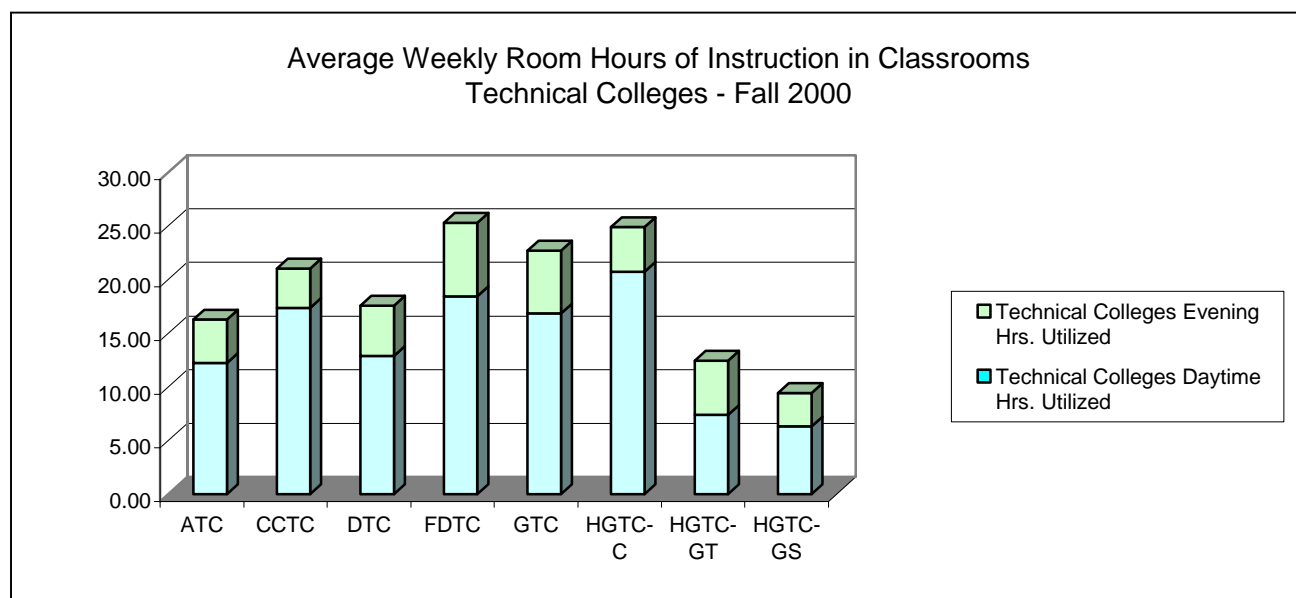
• Figure 15



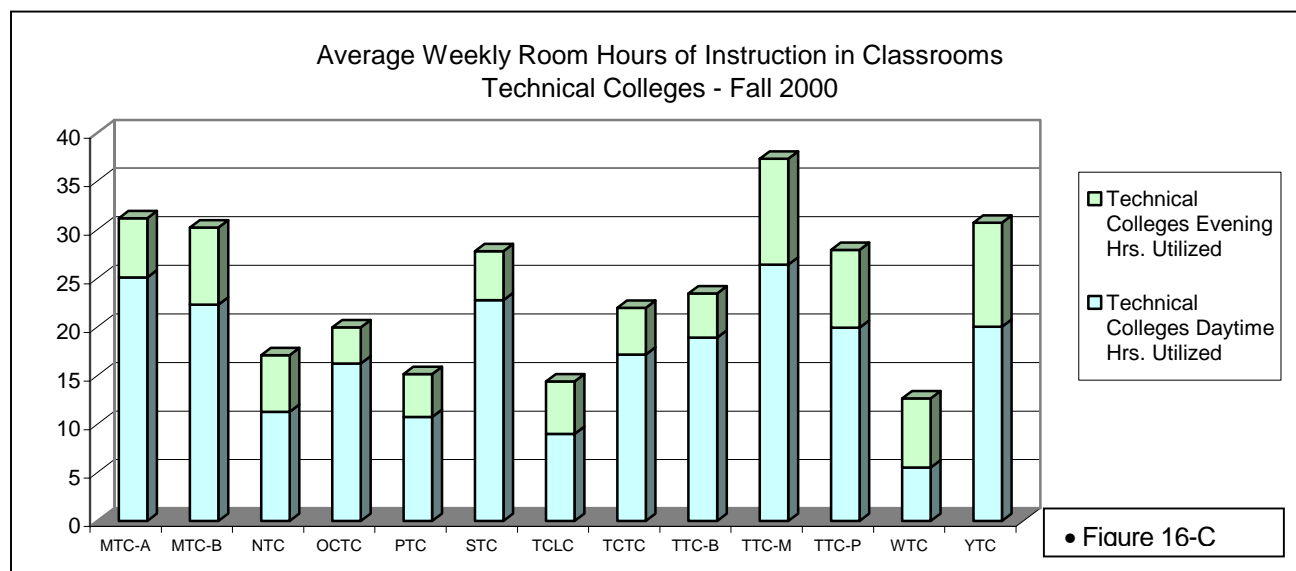
Figures 16-A, B, and C show the average weekly room hours of instruction for two-year institutions.



•Figure 16-A



• Figure 16-B



• Figure 16-C

## SECTION iii

### Disabl ed Accessibl e Ar ea

Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 states that "no otherwise qualified handicapped individual in the United States . . . shall, solely by reason of his handicap, be excluded from the participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving federal financial assistance." The 1990 Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) reinforced the earlier legislation and provided a comprehensive set of regulations and definitions for addressing the needs of persons with disabilities.

One group protected by the legislation includes those persons confined to wheelchairs or persons whose mobility is otherwise impaired. Continued participation in federal financial assistance and other federal programs requires compliance with ADA regulations and definitions. Although neither piece of legislation requires that all of an institution's facilities be barrier-free, they do require that an institution's programs be accessible to the mobility impaired. The amount of assignable area that is accessible to the mobility impaired is a factor that must be carefully considered in making programs accessible.

A building's site must also be accessible. That is, in addition to access from a point immediately outside the building, there should be no barriers to the approach. For example, there should be curb breaks, ramps, etc., which would allow a mobility-impaired person to enter a building and its internal space without assistance.

Since the passage of the ADA, colleges and universities have made strides to provide more accessible facilities. The ADA has heightened awareness of students and teachers with disabilities and helped reshape thinking about facilities. An article by Mike Kennedy in the December 2000 issue of American School and University (ASU p11), reports that advocates for people with disabilities say, generally, colleges and universities have addressed accessibility needs better than K-12 schools. The same article quotes Carol DeSouza, executive director of the Association on Higher Education and Disability, as stating there are "few examples where universities have not figured out accessibility" (ASU p18). Like many regulations imposed by the federal government, however, the ADA has not provided any federal funding to help colleges and universities pay for the changes the law requires. Although the ADA is now 10 years old, colleges and universities are still struggling to meet the needs of people with disabilities while watching their budgets.

The amount of assignable area that is accessible to the mobility impaired varies among the different institutions. However, SC institutions have made strides in improving accessibility in recent years.

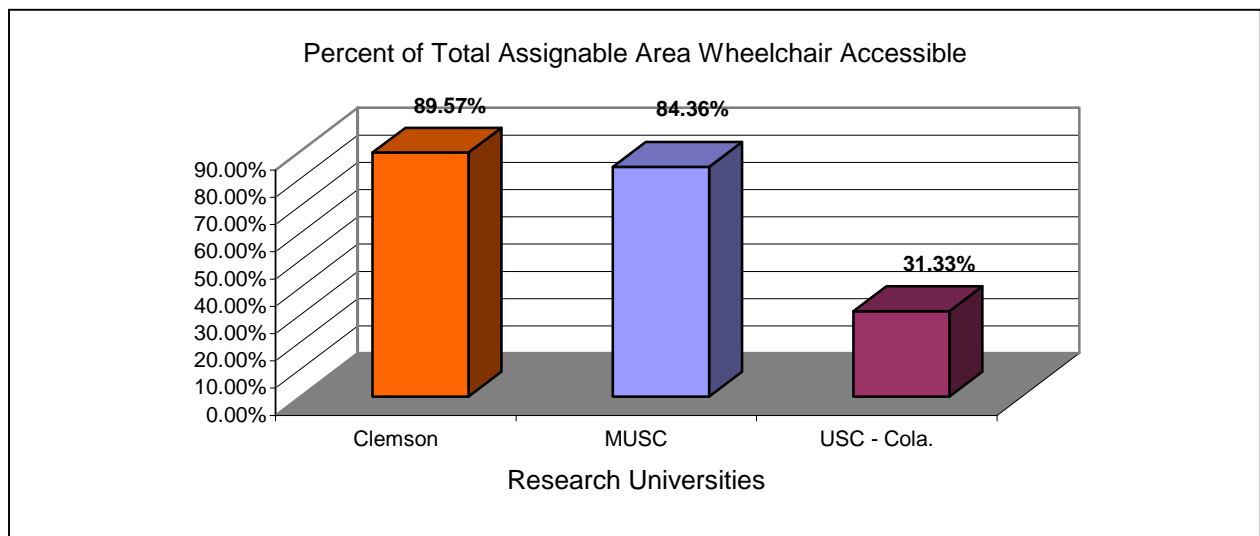
**Table 9**  
**Percentage of Total Assignable Area Accessible to the Mobility Impaired**

South Carolina State University	1,355,984	1,354,404	99.88%
USC - Aiken	397,725	317,834	79.91%
USC - Spartanburg	406,509	403,982	99.38%
Winthrop University	<u>1,352,239</u>	<u>745,097</u>	<u>55.10%</u>
<b>Total Teaching Univ.</b>	<b>7,637,396</b>	<b>6,342,823</b>	<b>83.05%</b>
<u>Two-Year Campuses of USC:</u>			
USC - Beaufort	104,091	29,700	28.53%
USC - Lancaster	126,001	37,130	29.47%
USC - Salkehatchie (Allendale)	94,917	12,319	12.98%
USC - Salkehatchie (Walterboro)	38,053	0	0.00%
USC - Sumter	119,518	67,921	56.83%
USC - Union	<u>55,635</u>	<u>18,026</u>	<u>32.40%</u>
<b>Total USC Two-Year</b>	<b>538,215</b>	<b>165,096</b>	<b>30.67%</b>
<u>Technical Colleges:</u>			
Aiken Technical College	143,957	143,957	100.00%
Central Carolina Technical College	139,757	139,757	100.00%
Chesterfield-Marlboro Technical College	74,367	74,367	100.00%
Denmark Technical College	190,961	185,529	97.16%
Florence-Darlington Technical College	218,640	207,452	94.88%
Greenville Technical College (excluding GHEC)	513,468	512,360	99.78%
Horry-Georgetown Technical College	136,894	122,805	89.71%
Horry-Georgetown Technical College (Georgetown)	13,330	13,050	97.90%
Horry-Georgetown Technical College (Grand Strand)	84,087	67,474	80.24%
Midlands Technical College (Airport)	182,594	59,509	32.59%
Midlands Technical College (Beltline)	167,605	67,808	40.46%
Midlands Technical College (Harbison)	18,964	740	3.90%
Orangeburg-Calhoun Technical College	141,985	0	0.00%
Piedmont Technical College	292,316	292,316	100.00%
Spartanburg Technical College	200,721	200,721	100.00%
Technical College of the Lowcountry	122,455	112,120	91.56%
Tri-County Technical College	242,652	242,652	100.00%
Trident Technical College (Berkley)	59,839	59,839	100.00%
Trident Technical College	314,841	308,524	97.99%
Trident Technical College (Palmer)	44,649	44,649	100.00%
Williamsburg Technical College	83,691	83,691	100.00%
York Technical College	<u>257,837</u>	<u>257,837</u>	<u>100.00%</u>
<b>Total Technical Colleges</b>	<b>3,645,610</b>	<b>3,197,157</b>	<b>87.70%</b>
<b>Grand Total All Institutions</b>	<b>24,911,978</b>	<b>17,340,486</b>	<b>69.61%</b>

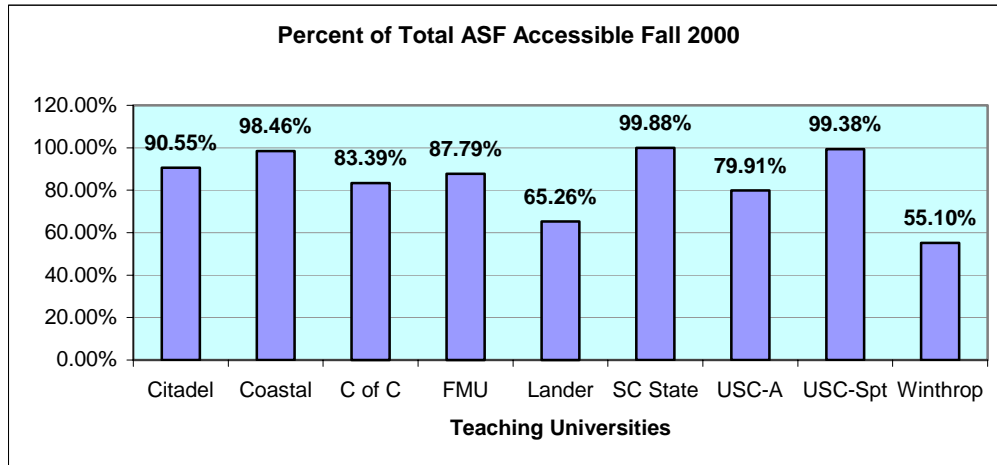


*Wheelchair Ramp  
Lifelong Learning Center  
Coastal Carolina University  
Conway, SC*

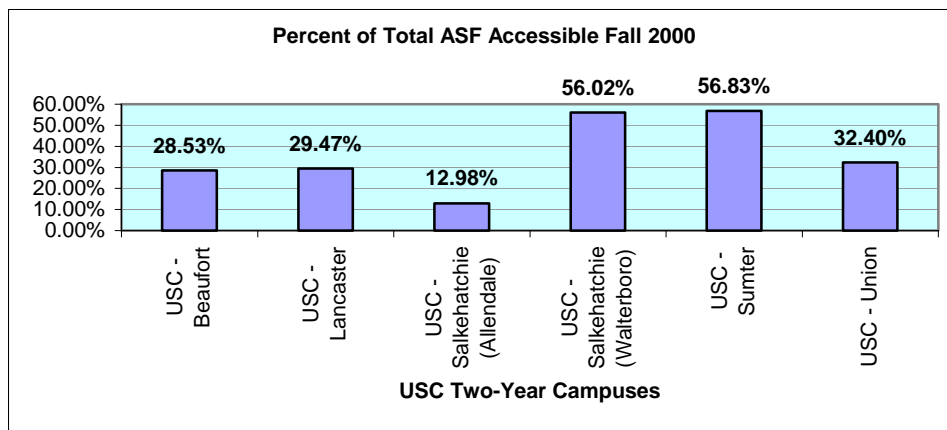
The following graphs compare the percent of total square footage of assignable area that is accessible by the mobility-impaired.



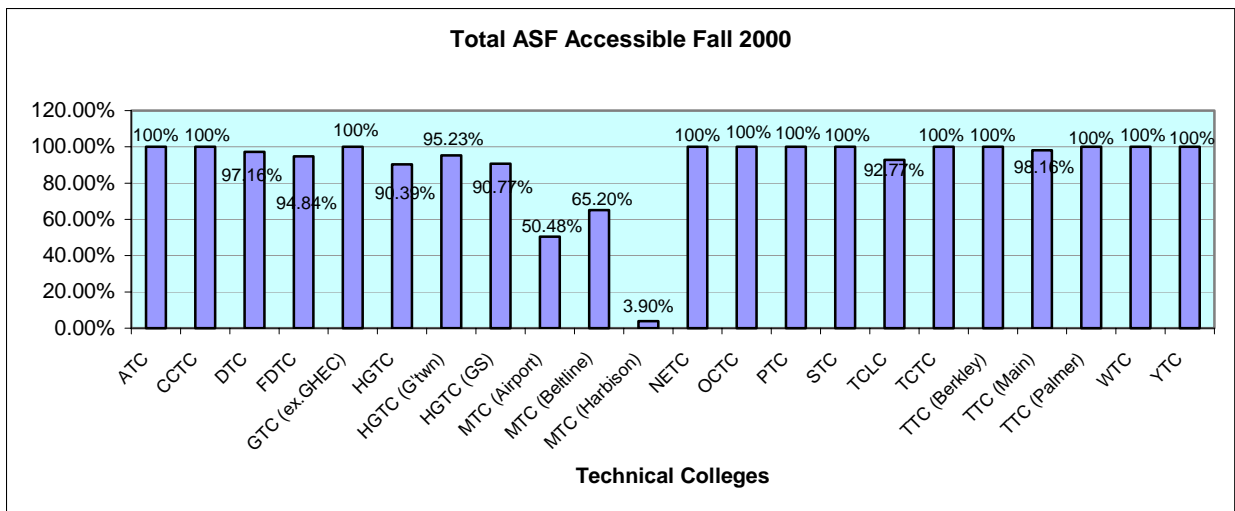
• Figure 17



• Figure 18



• Figure 19



• Figure 12

## SECTION iv

### capital funding

#### History of Capital Improvement Bond Funding

From time to time, the General Assembly issues capital improvement bonds for the purpose of providing funding for capital projects at the public colleges and universities. Table 10 lists the amount of capital improvement bond funding appropriated to each public college and university, by fiscal year, since 1970.



*Life Sciences Building  
Winthrop University  
Rock Hill, SC*

**Table 10**  
**History of Capital Improvement Bond Funding**

<b>Institution</b>	<b>1970</b>	<b>1971</b>	<b>1972</b>	<b>1973</b>	<b>1974</b>	<b>1975</b>
The Citadel			3,000,000		2,137,140	
Clemson	13,452,000		2,675,000		6,590,000	
Coastal Carolina					2,250,000	1,500,000
Coll. of Charleston		5,785,000	5,182,200	5,250,000	3,857,600	825,000
Francis Marion	4,645,500	4,350,000	3,125,000	3,105,000	680,000	
Lander				2,567,000	3,218,000	250,000
MUSC	3,961,500		500,000	7,553,837	5,000,000	
S.C. State	3,800,000		1,360,000	300,000	1,100,000	50,000
Technical Colleges	3,154,000	80,500		4,616,360	750,000	1,875,000
USC – Aiken					1,900,000	1,500,000
USC – Beaufort						
USC – Columbia	20,947,500		2,800,000		9,400,000	
USC - Lancaster						
USC - Salkehatchie						
USC - Spartanburg					2,000,000	1,500,000
USC – Sumter						
USC – Union						
USC Sch. of Med.						
Winthrop	712,500			400,000	640,000	
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$50,673,000</b>	<b>\$10,215,500</b>	<b>\$18,642,200</b>	<b>\$23,792,197</b>	<b>\$39,522,740</b>	<b>\$7,500,000</b>



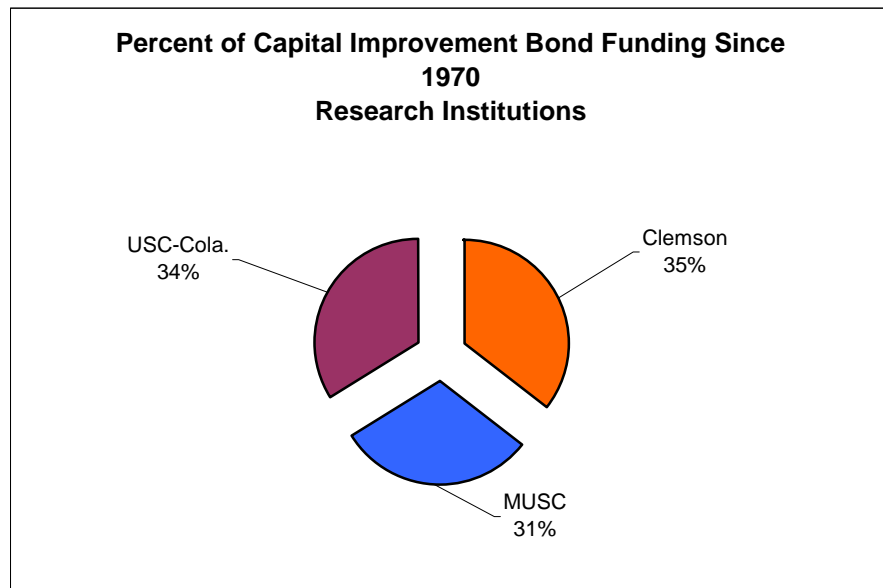
**Table 10 (continued)**  
**History of Capital Improvement Bond Funding**

<b>Institution</b>	<b>1977</b>	<b>1978</b>	<b>1979</b>	<b>1980</b>	<b>1981</b>	<b>1984</b>
The Citadel		1,712,950	2,390,000	3,650,000	444,606	368,000
Clemson	250,000	9,234,215	853,000	2,938,600	8,955,000	
Coastal Carolina		2,100,000	57,000	2,926,000		
Coll. of Charleston	836,400	6,200,000	2,480,000	577,800		4,800,000
Francis Marion	125,000	2,865,000	1,066,000	255,200		
Lander	125,000	4,997,500	500,000	877,600	5,415,000	989,740
MUSC	2,400,000	3,900,000	2,600,000	31,450,000		
S.C. State	300,000	90,000	3,600,000		3,300,000	
USC - Aiken	24,000	1,220,000	416,000	1,232,000	1,500,000	
USC - Beaufort				393,100		
USC - Columbia		5,810,000	1,250,000	7,307,000		
USC - Lancaster			750,000	350,000		
USC - Salkehatchie			300,000			
USC - Spartanburg	37,500	1,350,000	350,000		5,476,000	
USC - Sumter					3,650,000	
USC - Union			150,000	75,000		
USC Sch. of Med.						
Winthrop		269,750	6,955,000	4,000,000		
Technical Colleges		1,976,640	11,816,000	9,542,979	12,303,064	700,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$4,097,900</b>	<b>\$41,726,055</b>	<b>\$35,533,000</b>	<b>\$65,575,279</b>	<b>\$41,043,670</b>	<b>\$6,857,740</b>
<b>Institution</b>	<b>1986</b>	<b>1988</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1999<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>2000-2001</b>
The Citadel	9,083,789	7,686,000	7,691,040	6,282,000	8,000,000	3,000,000
Clemson	14,754,534	9,965,000	18,613,000	27,000,000	13,000,000	8,000,000
Coastal Carolina	1,800,000	9,600,000	500,000	11,775,000	5,601,500	4,200,000
Coll. of Charleston	5,900,000	4,000,000	5,978,000	12,000,000	15,000,000	7,000,000
Francis Marion	3,472,000	2,470,000	9,000,000	875,250	525,000	750,000
Lander	10,027,000	1,036,000	12,828,739	3,325,000	988,000	3,760,000
MUSC	8,500,000	585,000	11,366,040	8,752,086	10,000,000	6,300,000
S.C. State		642,500	6,000,000	5,600,000	17,500,000	3,000,000
USC - Aiken	7,400,000	675,000	9,500,000	4,000,000	3,200,000	6,000,000
USC - Beaufort	2,200,000	500,000	900,000	1,084,500	2,500,000	1,500,000
USC - Columbia	6,000,000	6,116,500	17,525,830	18,384,065	19,000,000	8,000,000
USC - Lancaster	646,000	796,000	2,700,000	4,000,000		
USC - Salkehatchie	195,000	2,844,000		535,000		980,000
USC - Spartanburg	6,600,000	370,500	4,000,000	1,987,500	1,000,000	5,000,000
USC - Sumter	2,000,000	300,000	4,934,300	400,000	1,500,000	1,000,000
USC - Union	500,000	2,100,000	0	300,000		
USC Sch. of Med.				350,000		
Winthrop	3,558,000	5,100,000	15,272,000	6,750,000	4,400,000	4,505,000
Technical Colleges	13,618,892	20,952,720	10,847,921	53,725,000	63,308,256	26,016,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$96,255,215</b>	<b>\$75,739,220</b>	<b>\$137,656,870</b>	<b>\$167,125,401</b>	<b>\$165,522,756</b>	<b>\$89,011,000</b>

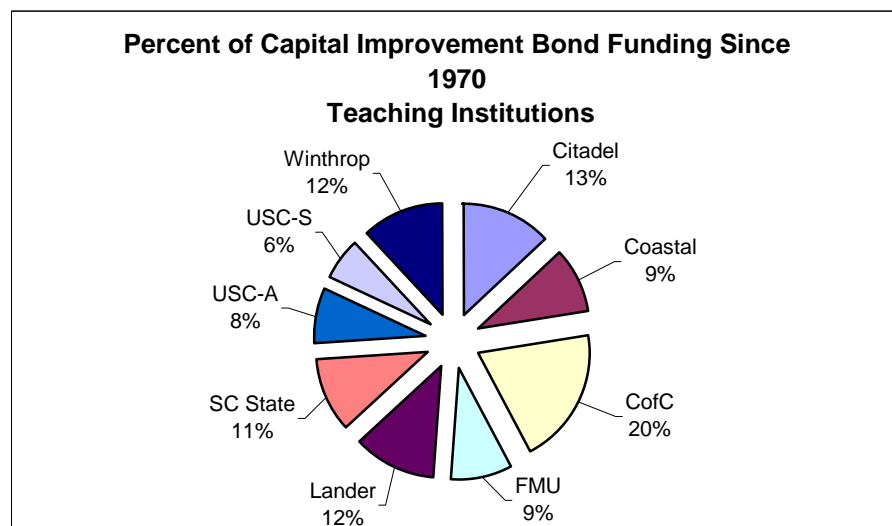
<sup>7</sup> Includes funds for equipment and technology infrastructure.



The following graphs indicate each senior institution's percentage of capital improvement bond funding, by sector, since 1970. Figure 21 shows the percentages by institution for the Research Sector; and Figure 22 shows the percentages by institution for the Teaching Sector.



• Figure 21



• Figure 22

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